

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TAKE IT UP TENDERLY

Another Compromise Drafted, This Time by the Steering Committee.

IT CARES FOR SILVER AND BONDS

But They Are Not to Be Available by Banks for Notes.

PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

We Think He Is Not Personally Popular with the Senators—Not Much Com-ment from Him.

Washington, October 19.—(Special.)—The democratic senators at last seem to have realized the spectacle they have been making of themselves before the great American people. Today for the first time they realized that it devolved upon the democrats to act and act quickly. They further realized that unless they did so the republicans would form a combination with the populists and solve the problem which has occupied the attention of the senate for seven weeks.

Tonight it looks very much like the senate will act within the next few days. This morning the steering committee again met and, after a session of two hours, finally agreed upon a measure which was satisfactory to both sides. That measure provides for the continuation of the Sherman law and silver purchases under it at the rate of \$4,500,000 a month for eighteen months, at the end of which time the law becomes inoperative. It provides for the coining of the seigniorage in the treasury and it amends the law of 1873 authorizing an issue of bonds so as to provide that bonds issued under that law shall be five-year 3 per centers, but shall not be available for national bank circulation.

Under this compromise the purchase and coining of silver up to \$800,000,000 is provided. Then, under the law, the purchase of silver ceases, but it will be seen that it does not cease until after the next election, when the people will have had an opportunity to speak and will be enabled through their representatives to enact other legislation.

All Sides Represented at the Conference.

The provision amending the present law relative to the issue of bonds in order to prevent any issue which might be forced being issued by national banks for the purpose of issuing notes thereon, removes the hostility which has heretofore existed to bond legislation. Among the senators in the conference who agreed to this form of compromise were Senators Gray and McPherson, representatives of Mr. Cleveland on the floor of the senate. There were also present free coinage silver democrats and, indeed, representatives of every variety of views. A committee was appointed to place this compromise before each and every senator and endeavor to have the entire body agree to it at once. Senators Gray and McPherson undertook to convert such rabid senators as Messrs. Vilas and Mills. They succeeded with Vilas, but Mills yet holds out against compromise.

This Will Probably Pass.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, at last seeing the inevitable, has also agreed to the compromise. All the southern silver democrats at once endorsed it. The silver republicans likewise agreed, stating that they would accept any form of compromise agreed to by their southern democratic friends. The republican repeat senators have likewise agreed. Senator Mills and one or two other excitable and pugnacious unconditional repeat senators are not inclined to accept the compromise with agility. They are, however, not vicious against it, and it is believed that by tomorrow the senate will be almost unanimous for a vote upon it. Of course there are several senators who, when the question is put, will vote against it, but a majority of the senate including almost every democrat, have agreed to vote for it.

Laying it before Mr. Cleveland.

Sensors Gorman, Cockrell and Blackburn went to the white house tonight with the compromise. They had a long conference with the president and Mr. Carlisle. The president had no objection to offer to the plan but declined to have it considered by the senate as an administration project.

In other words, he does not want to retract his message. He wants the senate to shoulder all the responsibility. Several times he asked if cloture could not be adopted and unconditional repeat with it. When told that it was impossible he was silent, but wore an expression of doubt.

The President Thinks He Is Unpopular.

He seems to have an idea that the majority of the democratic senators are not friendly disposed towards him personally, and he views all advice from them with suspicion. At the same time he has been lobbying as no other president has ever lobbed for the adoption of his measure.

The interview ended by Mr. Cleveland refusing to commit himself. That is, he refused to be considered as the author or proposer of the compromise, but left the impression upon the minds of the senators that he would be satisfied with the proposed solution, if they were quite sure that cloture and the consequent passage of the proposed bill was impossible.

And So On with This.

The senators upon leaving determined to push the compromise. In consequence, leading senators of all factions are free to say tonight that the senate is on the eve of the solution of this problem. Almost all agree that the two remaining days of this week or the first two of next will see the end of the great struggle in the senate, and in its end a united democratic party. Though yesterday the party was split into fragments, and though the debate of today was again of a pyrotechnical nature, the anger of the average senator is as quickly as it rises, and tonight they are smooth and calm. The indications are that in a few days the battered and storm-tossed ship will sail into port to the great relief of millions of American people who have suffered untold agonies on account of the suspense which has existed so many weeks.

McMahon's Clamor.

Paris, October 19.—The remains of Marshal McMahon are still lying in state at Mount Gresson where the coffin rests on a platform in the mortuary, which is covered with a black cloth with silver stars. In a casket are displayed the field marshal's baton, sword and chapeau of the dead soldier. The funeral interment will take place at Mount Gresson on Sunday evening. In accordance with the request of the Russian government, Admiral Avellan will be present at the obsequies of Marshal McMahon.

A PERSONAL FIGHT.

Colonel Livingston Uncovers Opposition to Charley Northen.

GENERAL GORDON STANDS IN THE WAY

Secretary Carlisle Comes Out and Gives the Thing Away.

THE SENATOR MAKES A STATEMENT

Mr. Northen Has Been His Friend in the Past, But He Wants the Surveyorship Given to Some One Else.

Washington, October 19.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the North Carolina Agricultural Society was held this evening ex-Governor Holt presiding. Richard H. Battle declined re-election as president and nominated Julian S. Carr, of Durham, who was elected by acclamation. W. H. Ayer was re-elected secretary.

It May Come Later.

Mr. Hill has attempted to spring into the saddle and ride straight through the traditions of the senate, notwithstanding the bucking of the old senators. He was chasing about the senate all day with a petition attempting to get signatures and promising every one that if he got forty-three signatures he would find a method to change the rules. He managed to get twenty signatures of the senators, who admired the New Yorker's nerve in attempting to do something at which many great men have failed. Even if a compromise is adopted Senator Hill announces that he will still persist in his object to sweep away the rules and traditions which permit a minority to hold the senate in session.

It May Come Later.

Mr. Hill is bold and nervy for a new senator and in time he may succeed, for there is undoubtedly a general demand throughout the country for a change in the senate rules, but he will never succeed until the Sherman bill is out of the way. It will then be the interest to all the democratic party to have cloture in the rules, for without it the republicans may attempt to filibuster against the passage of the tariff bill.

During Mr. Hill's speech for cloture today he had one hearer who was undoubtedly with him. When senators began to interrupt him and object to his propositions a tall, bearded fellow in the gallery arose and cried out that he had been watching this debate for six weeks. It was tired of it and the country was tired of it and he would have nothing to do with it. The tall, bearded fellow in the gallery arose and cried out that he had been watching this debate for six weeks. It was tired of it and the country was tired of it and he would have nothing to do with it.

"I have discovered the cause of delay," said he, as he emerged from Secretary Carlisle's room.

"I told Mr. Carlisle—that I wanted to know plainly whether Charley Northen, endorsed by every Georgia congressman except Senator Gordon, would be given the position." He replied that Senator Gordon had requested the president not to appoint him. Mr. Northen was personal gratia to him. It had become a personal matter. Mr. Northen had been abusing him and he did not want him appointed. You had just as well explain this situation in the Constitution."

In view of the fact that Mr. Northen was one of General Gordon's most earnest supporters in his race for the senate at a time when he needed assistance, the fact that the senator has now turned upon his quondam friend is viewed with amazement by the Georgians who have endorsed Charley Northen.

I showed the above statement from Colonel Livingston to Senator Gordon this morning. The senator was surprised that his motives should have been made public. With a slight display of indignation he dictated to his stenographer this statement:

"I am opposing Mr. Charley Northen's appointment on several grounds.

"1. Because I am committed to another applicant who is my friend and who is endorsed most strongly.

"2. Because there are a number of other applicants besides the gentleman to whom I am committed, either of whom I think should be favored rather than Mr. Northen. Among these applicants is a venerable ex-judge of Georgia's supreme court and at least two brave and badly shot ex-confederate soldiers. All of these are fully competent for the duties of the office. I certainly prefer that either of these honored and battered Georgians should be selected rather than any young and vigorous man who does not need this easily filled office.

"3. Another reason, which is wholly personal, is that all of these gentlemen except Mr. Northen, are and have been invariably in the past my earnest and unswerving personal and political friends."

At his earnest request several members of the Georgia delegation, including senator Gordon, have suggested his name to Secretary Gresham for the Norway and Sweden mission. The secretary has listened but has not encouraged. The trouble seems to be that the Norway and Sweden mission is not of sufficient importance for this government to waste its most perfect specimens of diplomacy upon. It is of so little importance that a type of high standard diplomacy might go to seed because of high fertilization and the lack of necessary action sufficient to exercise great mental faculties. This being the case, and as both the English and French embassies are filled, the Georgian may have to wait for a vacancy in that placid, campaigning voice that he has made application for any office and says he is a candidate for nothing. Indeed, the distinguished Georgia colonel is practicing in the role of a diplomat before he is a diplomat.

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In view of the fact that Senator Gordon has stood by the president in his fight for a single gold standard, reciprocity of action requires that the president should stand by him and turn down Charley Northen. But the turning down of Mr. Northen means the turning down of twelve out of thirteen congressmen.

E. W. B.

DR. AMOS FOX NAMED.

Postmaster General Bissell Sends His Name to President Cleveland.

Washington, October 19.—(Special)—Postmaster General Bissell has at last yielded to pressure, thrown aside some of the red tape in which his office is bound. Today he sent the nomination of Dr. Amos Fox as postmaster at Atlanta to the president. The president will perhaps sign it and send it to the senate tomorrow. As Senator Colquitt is chairman of the committee on postoffice affairs, an immediate and favorable report may be expected and the senate will confirm him at its first executive session.

COVINGTON'S POSTMASTER GOING.

Colonel Livingston saw Postmaster General Bissell about the Covington postoffice matter this morning. The postmaster general promised to remove the present republican incumbent and appoint Colonel Livingston in his stead at once.

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TO ENTERTAIN THE VETERANS.

Cincinnati Preparing to Receive the Ex-Confederates.

Cincinnati, O., October 19.—The general committee of thirty, consisting of the subcommittees on the Medical and Manufacturing Association and other civic bodies, met in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and made arrangements for the reception of 1,000 ex-confederate soldiers who will pass through Cincinnati in a few days on their way to the fair. General Thomas will be here to meet them and make arrangements for their entertainment. They will be formally entertained and will probably remain two days in Cincinnati.

VETERANS AT THE FAIR.

North Carolina's Old Soldiers Hold a State Convention at Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., October 19.—(Special)—There were ten thousand people at the state fair. The weather, which early was threatening, very bad later. There was no disorder or noise. One of the features of the day was the presence of the greatest number of country people ever seen at a fair here.

The principal trotting race of the week was won by L. Banks Holt's Alice Berle, thus 2:25.

Huntington's Consulship.

Mr. W. H. Collins, of Macon, is here. Mr. Collins would like to be a consular representative of the United States in some foreign country.

Mr. Charles Hardin, of Forsyth, who has for several years been a clerk in the dead letter office, was today promoted to a \$1,000 clerkship. Mr. Hardin deserves the promotion. There is no more efficient or popular clerk in the department than he.

McMahon's Remains.

Paris, October 19.—The remains of Marshal McMahon are still lying in state at Mount Gresson where the coffin rests on a platform in the mortuary, which is covered with a black cloth with silver stars. In a casket are displayed the field marshal's baton, sword and chapeau of the dead soldier. The funeral interment will take place at Mount Gresson on Sunday evening. In accordance with the request of the Russian government, Admiral Avellan will be present at the obsequies of Marshal McMahon.

The action of the state board of public char-

LAMPKIN LOCKED UP.

An Ex-Georgian Makes Two Chicago Policemen Jump Lively.

THEY WOULD NOT LEAVE HIS BAR

So He Opened Fire on Them and Had Them Dodging.

HIS WIFE SAVED THEIR LIVES

She Entered the Saloon and One of Them Knocked Bob Down—He Harbored Harry Hill for a Time.

Chicago, October 19.—(Special)—Captain R. J. Lampkin, a saloon keeper of 47 Fifth avenue, and a character well known in Georgia, and especially Atlanta, was arrested and lodged behind the bars tonight after a desperate struggle, and after he had stabbed a Chinaman almost to death and attempted to shoot the police officers who caused his arrest. Lieutenant Collins, the officer who gained some notoriety as the man who brought Martin Burke, the Cronin suspect from Canada, and Sergeant Swift were passing along Fifth avenue tonight and were attracted by a crowd in front of Lampkin's place.

Made the Police Dodge.

On the pavement, bleeding from a knife wound in his back was a Chinaman.

The Mongolian stated that he had been robbed by Lampkin and when he resisted he had been stabbed in the back by Lampkin and fallen to the floor.

The officers went into the saloon, which act made the captain very mad. He at once stepped behind the bar and ordered the officers out of the house. They did not go and he picked up a revolver, and placing it at the head of Sergeant Swift, pulled the trigger, but the cartridge did not explode. The officers dodged behind a screen and Lampkin fired several shots at them, but his aim was very bad, and he did no damage.

The Sergeant Nailed Him.

Mrs. Lampkin hearing the shots came into the room and went behind the bar.

Lampkin turned his head to see who it was. At that moment Sergeant Swift struck him a blow with a club and fell him to the floor. Both officers then jumped on him and took away his revolver. He fought them all the way to the station and ruined two suits of clothes for them. He was thrown into a cell and will be held without bail until the Chinaman's trial.

SWALLOWED THE SPONGE.

A Man Choked to Death While Undergoing a Surgical Operation.

Syracuse, N. Y., October 19.—Patrick Kanaley, of Jordan, died on the operating table at St. Joseph's hospital here today, not by the surgeon's knife, but by being choked to death with a sponge, which was being used by an assistant to keep the patient's mouth open.

Kanaley came to Syracuse to be operated upon for a perforating ulcer of the heel.

It was decided by Dr. D. M. Tolman and the hospital physician to take the leg off at the ankle. The patient had been put under the influence of anesthetics, and Dr. Tolman was performing the operation. An attendant had been instructed to swab out the man's throat that had been filled with mucus.

In some way, the sponge got loose and Kanaley drew it into his throat with the next respiration. He began to choke to death. An attempt was made to extract the sponge. Instead of the desired result, it went still further down.

It was decided that tracheotomy was the only means to save the man's life. It was of no use. He had choked to death before the sponge was taken out. The case has aroused much interest among the medical profession.

THE MITCHELL-CORBETT FIGHT.

Officers Will Attempt to Prevent Its Taking Place.

New York, October 19.—The Mail and Express says: "Mayor David A. Boody, in view of public opinion, requested the county authorities today to put a stop to the Mitchell-Corbett fight. The mail and express offices will take steps to prevent them from holding here. In his opinion there is not any good reason why the Mitchell-Corbett fight should not take place in New York. Should there be, however, he will at once take steps where by such attempts will be thwarted."

BUDD Lindsay IS KILLED TO KILL.

He Is So Used to Being Shot That He Will Recover.

Knoxville, Tenn., October 19.—(Special) Bud Lindsay

HILL FOR CLOUTURE.

David Bennett Seeks to Revolutionize the Senate.

HIS PROGRESS THOUGH IS SLOW

He Asks the Silver Men How a Vote Can Be Had Without It.

BUTLER SAYS BY COMPROMISING

Of Course Nobody Has Been Talking to Consume Time—Some Good-Natured Tiffs in the Upper Chamber.

Washington, October 19.—When the senate this morning entered upon the third division of the legislative day of Tuesday, at the expiration of the recess at 10 o'clock this morning, less than a dozen senators were present. Exactly half an hour was consumed in securing a quorum.

The New York and New Jersey bridge bill will have to be postponed and referred to the committee on commerce.

A report from the finance committee was presented and read containing the communication from the treasury department in response to a resolution calling for information as to the probability of a deficiency in the revenue of the government. The report stated that the amount of the deficiency for the present fiscal year to be over \$23,000,000, or at the rate of over \$87,000,000 for the year. It shows the actual expenditures during the first three months to have been over \$88,000,000, or an average of about \$29,000,000 a month. At the same rate the expenditures for the year would aggregate about \$400,000, or about \$100,000,000 more than the appropriated expenses by the government.

Mr. Butler—Does the senator move to have it voted?

Mr. Stewart—I would.

Mr. Palmer—Will he repeat the offense?

Mr. Stewart—Yes, when the offense is repeated, the rule which authorizes the galleries to observe the rule, commanding silence, will be violated.

Mr. Butler—No body has done that.

Mr. Palmer—It has been claimed by several that the majority has the right to whisper.

Several senators uttered an emphatic "No."

Mr. Butler—Who is to determine whether I am obstructing now or not?

Mr. Wheeler—Then I understand this to be the interpretation of the senator from South Carolina, that the majority can speak when the majority cannot vote.

The minority has the right in good faith to exercise the fullest debate, but I deny that it has the right to do so when the majority has spoken.

Mr. Butler—Nobody has done that.

Mr. Palmer—It has been claimed by several that the majority has the right to whisper.

Mr. Stewart—I will.

Mr. Palmer—When debate is exhausted,

the majority can speak again.

Mr. Wheeler—Then the senator himself, and secondly, the majority of the senate. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Stewart—The majority of the senate.

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ATLANTA, GA., October 20, 1893.

Mr. Mills, of Texas.

It is not a pleasing exhibition that Senator Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, makes of himself, when he flings party discipline and party harmony to the winds, and announces that he will be guided by John Sherman and the republican minority rather than by the will and purpose of the democratic majority as expressed in the decision of the caucus.

His position as announced by himself is not that of a statesman; it is not that of a patriot; it is not that of a good democrat; and it is very far from being that which a representative of the democratic party of Texas should occupy. It is not a position that Mr. Mills could sustain in a campaign before his constituents; and we venture to say that it is one he would not occupy if his term of office expired six months, instead of five years, hence.

Senator Mills declares that the great question in which the American people have the greatest interest today is, shall the majority rule in a legislative branch of the government? But Mr. Mills is mistaken. A greater question than that, and a more important one is, shall the democratic majority, which the people have selected to carry out their will, be permitted to put the declarations of the party platform into the law or shall its desires and the purposes of the people be rendered null and void by a republican majority of obstructionists who stand in the way of democratic reform legislation?

Will Mr. Mills say—will he contend—that a minority of democrats, forming a coalition with the republican minority, represents the will of the democratic people of this country? Will Mr. Mills contend that the people of this country placed congress in control of the democratic party in order that the republicans might be able to dictate legislation? Will he contend that the legislature of Texas, representing the people of that great democratic state, elected him to the senate with the idea that he would attach himself to the fortunes of John Sherman and the republican minority rather than be guided by the will of a democratic majority represented in the decision of a caucus?

It is Mr. Mills that has fallen into a tangle and not the party or the people. These look at the whole question in a matter-of-fact and common-sense way, and, therefore, they see clearly. Their eyes are not clouded by considerations of personal advantage. Their views are not warped by considerations of patronage, or of favors either past or to come. They know what the democratic party promised to do; they know what it ought to do. They know that it has the power to control legislation in the senate absolutely, and they know that it would exercise this power but for obstructionists like Senator Mills, who facilitates himself on his determination to follow the lead of John Sherman rather than submit to the guidance of the democratic caucus, representing the will of the democratic majority.

Senator Mills says that he is the proprietor of his own vote and will vote as he pleases. There would be a pleasing dash of boldness in this declaration if Mr. Mills had made it to the people of Texas when he and his friends were urging them to consider his claims to a seat in the United States senate. Whatever claims to the seat he may have had, we may be sure that his purpose to flout a party caucus and strengthen the hand of the republican Shylocks of the east was not among them. We may be sure that the democrats of the legislature of Texas never had the remotest idea that Roger Q. Mills, the able and consistent advocate of the free coinage of silver, would not only be willing to strike down that metal as a money metal, but anxious and eager to train with John Sherman and the minority republicans in their efforts to make the democratic party responsible for the repudiation of its platform in the senate.

Mr. Mills is the proprietor of his convictions, but he is no more the proprietor of his vote, when that vote is used to obstruct democratic legislation and repudiate the democratic platform than he is the proprietor of the Texas legislature. It should be said, however, lest the mental tangle into which Mr. Mills has fallen should confuse others, that there is no question whatever as to the pre-

prietary of the senator's vote. There is no question of his right to go into the camp of the republicans and stay there as long as he finds it comfortable. But there is a question, and it is a large one, of the obligations that he is under to the democrats of Texas who have lifted him to his present exalted position.

On some men such obligations weigh heavily, and they are careful to so con-

form their conduct that the people and the party who have trusted them shall not regret their confidence. On other men such obligations weigh lightly—or are outweighed by the flattering prospects of patronage, or by other considerations that seem for the moment to be more important than the continued confidence of the people or the success of the party that represents the people.

If it were the sole business of a senator to represent himself, Mr. Mills would not have needed a commission from the great state of Texas to present at the door of the senate. The very fact that he holds that commission shows that he is not the proprietor of his vote on questions that concern the vital interests of his people, his state and his party. If he feels that he is unable to represent the state of Texas on these vital questions he should tear up his commission, or return it to the people who bestowed it on him as a mark of their confidence in his ability to represent them.

The Real Obstructionists.

Editor Watterson turned the editorial columns of The Courier-Journal into a torchlight procession yesterday, with a few extra illuminations in the shape of fantastic fireworks of his own invention.

This flamboyant demonstration was intended to terrorize the silver senators, but the whole business was misdirected, and the results may disappoint the able journalist who personally conducted this eruption of dion.

Editor Watterson deplores the conditions which have forced democrats to listen approvingly to a wise rebuke from John Sherman and pleads for the beleaguered interests which are endangered by the tangle in the senate. He fears the disruption of the democratic party, and charges all the responsibility for the delay in legislation to "a clique of southern senators who are obsequiously serving the interests of a combine of silver mine owners."

We can heartily sympathize with our contemporary's wrathful protest against the tangle and with his anxiety for our beleaguered interests, but right here our pathways diverge. We are not looking to John Sherman for counsel or wise rebuke, nor can we regard the southern silver senators as obstructionists, when every telegram that comes from Washington tells the story of their earnest efforts to secure a compromise, and of their eagerness to meet their brother democrats in a caucus with a view to adjusting their differences, while the antisilver senators are secretly opposing the caucuses, and intimating that if they go into it they will not be bound by it. This plainly shows who the real obstructionists are, and the country will hold the men responsible who refuse to consider a compromise, and vigorously oppose the time-honored democratic method of getting together and agreeing upon a common basis for the sake of party harmony and the public good. The intelligent and patriotic democrats of the country will indignantly resent Editor Watterson's declaration that the majority of southern senators are a clique obsequiously serving the interests of a combine of silver mine owners. In this so-called clique we find Daniel and Hampton, of Virginia; Vance, of North Carolina; Butler and Irby, of South Carolina; Colquitt, of Georgia; Pasco and Call, of Florida; Morgan and Pugh, of Alabama; George and Waldbill, of Mississippi; Bates and Harris of Tennessee; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Cockrell and Vest, of Missouri; Berry and Jones, of Arkansas, and Coke, of Texas. The southern senators who are affiliating with the gold standardists are Gordon, of Georgia; Caffrey and White, of Louisiana; Lindsay, of Kentucky, and Mills, of Texas; Ransom, of North Carolina.

We challenge Editor Watterson, or any southern democrat in his sober senses, to compare these two lists and then say that the minor list is composed of our safest and most experienced leaders. All but one are new men in the senate. There are only half a dozen all told of these southern gold standard men against twenty silver senators from their section. Of these two circles, which looks most like a clique?

Why Do the Minority Democrats Oppose Their Party?

There is extreme anxiety on the part of the people that the senate should come to a speedy conclusion on the question that is now before it. The republican Shylocks who control the public sentiment of the east want the senate to get because they hope that action will take the shape of unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The business men want the senate to act because they think that action would put an end to the doubt and suspense that are retarding trade. The democratic voters and the people want the senate to act, because they have selected and commissioned a majority of that body to carry out the demands and pledges of the democratic party. But of all those who are anxious to see the contest brought to a conclusion the democratic voters are the most numerous, and their expectations are entitled to the greatest consideration.

Among those who are hoping to see the republican gold policy carried out by the aid of democrats, there is a howl and a cry that the minority is obstructing the rule of the majority—that majority rule is righteous and that the obstructionists are revolutionists. But a cry comes up from the people—from the democratic voters—that the majority which they have commissioned to do business in the senate—to carry out the reform pledges of the democratic party—finds itself unable to proceed; that a minority of patronage senators has joined with the republican senators to obstruct democratic legislation. And this complaint is growing louder as the people come to clearly understand the situation.

Who are the real obstructionists? They are the minority of the southern democratic senators—the new and inexperienced men who set themselves against the tried and trusted leaders of their party, and refuse to make an effort to harmonize and meet upon common ground. These men are just as much in the wrong as the solitary juror who held out and denounced the other

eleven as pig-headed rascals for not adopting his view of the case.

Turning Against Their Own People.

The insidious influences of federal patronage are causing certain southern democratic newspapers to exhibit almost a majority of the obligations that he is under to the democrats of Texas who have lifted him to his present exalted position.

On some men such obligations weigh

heavily, and they are careful to so conform their conduct that the people and the party who have trusted them shall not regret their confidence. On other men such obligations weigh lightly—or are outweighed by the flattering prospects of patronage, or by other considerations that seem for the moment to be more important than the continued confidence of the people or the success of the party that represents the people.

Several southern dailies, most of them

in the hands of receivers or staring bank-

ruptcy in the face, are conspicuous in the work of misrepresenting public sentiment, and occasionally a newspaper of the better class is misled by them for a time. Only the other day, we found in The Charlotte Observer the following humiliating headlines over a Washington telegram: "Sherman Was Right. Mr. Morgan as Don Quixote. He Grossly Insults Senators. The 'Courteous' (?) Alabama Poses as a Hero—He Offered to Meet Mr. Washburn Outside the Senate Chamber—Mr. Sherman Read the Riot Act to the Democratic Party and Mr. Mills, of Texas. Admitted that the Ohioan was Right—The Democracy Doomed If Majorities Cannot Rule." The Charleston News and Courier, likewise, made itself conspicuous as a rabid goldbug organ.

Matters have come to a bad pass when

one of the ablest and purest of the democratic senators is subjected to this coarse ridicule, simply because he stands on his constitutional rights and refuses to yield to the rampant demands of a coalition of republicans and democrats for concessions to the associated banks.

If Senator Morgan told Mr. Washburn

that he was responsible for his words outside the chamber it was because

the latter senator was impertinently forcing himself into a controversy that did not concern him.

The morifying fact must be admitted

that the patronage press and the papers

of the party who refuse to act with the majority of their party in carrying out the democratic platform.

Whatever argument applies to minor-

ity obstruction applies with double and quadruple force to the minority of democ-

ratic party who refuse to act with the ma-

jority of their party in carrying out the

democratic platform.

There is no minority obstructing legisla-

tion in the senate except the democratic

minority that refuses to surrender its ardent desire to follow the leadership of John Sherman. The people have placed

the republicans in a minority in the sen-

ate, and that minority is powerless to

obstruct legislation demanded by the peo-

ple when the democratic majority once

gathers its strength together.

Whatever argument applies to minor-

ity obstruction applies with double and

quadruple force to the minority of democ-

ratic party who refuse to act with the ma-

jority of their party in carrying out the

democratic platform.

New York Press: As for "relegating

the silver to the seclusion of the law of

supply and demand," we may say sim-

ply that, in all the ages past the chief chief

of silver has been the demand for its coin-

age into money. When silver was rejected

as a money metal, by far the largest part

of the demand was cut off by an arbitrary

act of legislation. It would be as fair to talk

about demand regulating the price of iron

as it would be to speak of demand regu-

lating the price of silver while silver is called

out, as legal tender, money. The gold dollar

is the sole standard of value and the only legal

tender, means. The gold dollar is as disillus-

ional as Satan is ugly.

also a brave soldier. He comes of a fighting stock and his family had many valiant representatives in the American Revolution. Hon. Steve Clay is likewise popular in Savannah. Among the younger men he numbers many ardent adherents. The rumor that he has retired from the field is not accepted by them. They will make a vigorous fight for Mr. Clay if he is a candidate. It both General Evans and Mr. Mills are candidates, the former would probably be in favor of Chatham sending Clay delegates to the state convention. This, at least, is the opinion of men who profess to keep their fingers on the public's political pulse. With only General Evans or Captain Mitchell on the field against Mr. Clay the high esteem evinced for each, coupled with sectional pride would tell in his favor. The contest bids fair to be one of the most spirited in the history of the state."

The Waycross Herald nominates Hon. Henry G. Turner for senator.

Hon. Steve Clay is the universal choice of the revenue of north Georgia for the next governor," says The Spring Place Jinglepot. "Play it a sound young man and well fitted for this high office."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Colonel Mitchell Will Not Run.

Thomasville, Ga., October 18.—Editor Constitution: As what was so kindly said about me some days ago by your correspondent in an interview here has been construed by many as a willingness on my part to become a candidate for governor, I trust the public will pardon me for saying (not the writer at rest) that I have no intention whatever of becoming a candidate, and while not assuming a probability of my nomination if a candidate, I state most candidly that I do not

want the office and my name will not be used to try to bring it about.

"What will become of them when the fair closes?" he was asked.

"This is a question very hard to answer," said Mr. A. Y. Landry, who gave a general impression that the exposition company will forfeit their bond of \$100,000 and let the city clean up the park. You know, the exposition company is under bond to remove the buildings and put the park in the same condition it was when they took it. Well, to do that would cost an immense sum—variously estimated at from \$200,000 to a million dollars, or more.

Colonel G. Mitchell: Robert G. Mitchell,

Editor Constitution: "Let the work go bravely on." "Exposition trade is assured," as Colonel George W. Adair said in his address to the city council. I heartily endorse his proposal to call a meeting of the citizens of Atlanta to

to have a share in the great commercial ad-

vantage. Every condition favors Atlanta as

the great financial center for foreign capital

as well as for the distribution of foreign and

American products. Evidence may be seen

that we are on the eve of a new trade

movement, which has been seen for years, that

Europe—Europeans have to help it, so to speak,

but the result is more direct communication with

Europe. I have labored on both continents

to accomplish it, and have made direct trade

to the world for over a year and six months how I could impress upon the people of the Southern states that the artificial barriers are simple enough to be removed when the schools are built up in the

country and the people are educated enough to buy for us vast quantities of foreign products, and to sell us our surplus cotton.

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NEILL'S ESTIMATE.

He Believes That the Cotton Crop Will Reach 7,700,000 Bales.

ESTIMATE VISIBLE SUPPLY '94, 1,700,000

A Letter from a New Orleans Firm Speaks Highly of Neill's Report—A Comparative Tabulated Statement.

The crop estimate of Mr. H. M. Neill, of New Orleans, who is regarded by cotton men as one of the best crop reporters in the business, is just out, and furnishes some interesting figures.

Neill's estimate of about 7,000,000 bales is exceeded by what is called the cotton statistics. Based on this estimate of Mr. Neill's, the visible supply of next September will fall short of the visible supply of last September by 100,000 bales. On last September, the visible supply was 1,800,000 bales, with cotton moving and in, cents. But next year, the visible supply can be estimated at 1,700,000 bales, which, according to the cotton men, should run cotton up to past S cents.

Neill's Crop Estimate.

New Orleans, October 19.—The past crop was such a failure outside of Texas that it seems very unlikely that the market will be in a position to much increase the acreage, but there is now a consensus of opinion that the average planted this year exceeds that of last year by 1,000,000 acres, or 7 per cent in the Atlantic states, Texas and 5 per cent in the gulf states, or an average increase of 6 per cent for the whole country. As the visible supply of last year (exclusive of old cotton) was 6,450,000 bales, with cotton moving and in, cents, past year's acreage would give us a crop of 6,850, even on a production per acre no better than last year.

While the crop did not make an early and very promising start, yet a favorable July and August gave very heavy frostage, which, though not forced, did not delay the maturity of the crop. The plant is not large, but is well fruited, that there is already more cotton matured and open than ever before in the same period of time. There has been some development of top crop since the September rains, which may give a small addition to the crop delayed. But this is however, outside of Texas, which must be accounted for, as except in Texas it is quite unusual for September blooms to mature.

For the above reasons I am able at this early date to formulate an estimate, with the proviso, however, that while it is now to be expected that the bulk of the cotton will be harvested and a fair crop already certain, there is in Texas (as well as elsewhere) a new development since the rains of September 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and November 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and December 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and January 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 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LATHAM SENTENCED. HIS SKULL CRACKED.

He Will Spend Two Years in the Ohio Penitentiary.

BEN MORROW'S TRIAL BEGINS TODAY

The Trial of Judge Manning Is Set for Today, but Will Come Up Monday. Two Other Sentences.

Old man Latham was sentenced by Judge Newman in the federal court yesterday morning.

The sentence was much lighter than was generally expected. He was given only two years in the Ohio penitentiary, besides a fine of \$500.

The charge against him was that of counterfeiting, and the reason for the comparatively light sentence was the advanced age of the prisoner. In addition to this it was shown in the evidence that he had coined only a few dollars, which was not enough to cause any very great damage or to embarrass the circulation. Still he had violated the law in purpose and for this reason it was necessary for the law to be satisfied.

When the sentence of the court was pronounced the face of the prisoner was an interesting study. He appeared to be satisfied, since he had been convicted the day before and had every reason to believe that he would get the full extent of the law. A smile extended itself over his brow features, which was interpreted by those present to be a look of triumphant satisfaction.

He will probably be sent to the Ohio penitentiary today.

Old man Latham is the father-in-law of two Chisholm boys, who are now serving out sentences in the penitentiary. He was at one time in comfortable circumstances and was a man of clear reputation.

He was corrupted, it is thought, by his two sons-in-law, from whom he acquired the art of counterfeiting. Instead of giving it up, however, after their conviction last spring, he continued to carry on their unfinished work, which was interrupted by his arrest on the charge of counterfeiting.

His two daughters, the wives of the counterfeitors, were present during the trial of the case last Wednesday.

Jugton Also sentenced.

W. C. Guyton, the ally of old man Latham, was also sentenced yesterday.

Under the terms of the agreement between the two men, Latham was to coin the money and Guyton was to put it in circulation. After the arrest of the two men, Guyton decided to plead guilty to the charge of passing counterfeit money and to mitigate the charge against his principal.

This he did last Wednesday, and it was largely on his testimony that old man Latham was convicted.

But Guyton himself was not overlooked in the distribution of penal justice. He was sentenced to eighteen months in the Ohio penitentiary, with a fine of \$500 added.

He Plead Guilty.

Van Garner, the negro who robbed the mails a few weeks ago at Gainesville, Ga., and then the rifled letters into an old well, plead guilty to robbing the mail yesterday morning.

It appears to be a plain case of guilt, as view of the fact that his plea of guilty reduced the penalty imposed.

It was induced by Judge Newman to accept the reduction in the penalty imposed.

No fine was added as he had no property out of which the fine could be realized.

Ben Morrow Today.

The trial of Ben Morrow, on the charge of robbing a postoffice, will be called up this morning.

It was down on the docket of the court for yesterday, but a motion was made to allow it to go over for a day, which was granted.

The story of Ben Morrow's alleged guilt is familiar to the readers of The Constitution. He was arrested last November on a charge of robbing a postoffice and was tried in a little post office in Gordon county.

Armed with pistols and knives, he made his entrance into the postoffice, and finding the postmaster seated at his desk, it is charged that he beat him over the head in a violent manner and compelled him to quietly submit to his visit. About \$16.42 in stamps and \$4.12 in cash was realized from the robbery.

Morrow was caught a few days afterwards and put under arrest.

Sheriff McMinnis, acting on the assumption that Morrow was backed by a band of irresponsible outlaws, endeavored to ferret out the true story of the robbery and end made a careful search all over Gordon county. He ran into the gang, and as the result of his exposure to their violence, was shot. The wound proved fatal and in a few days he died.

The father of the young man came to Atlanta a day or two ago and employed Col. W. A. Brant to represent his son. The case will likely be tried this morning, and will be one of the most interesting to come up at this term of the court.

Judge Manning May Be Tried.

The trial of Judge A. A. Manning, for violating the postal laws, is set for today.

Ben Morrow's case, however, will take precedence. In the event of this case is indefinitely adjourned or is otherwise disposed of the trial being, by motion, the trial of Judge Manning will be called.

This trial, it is thought, will occupy several days, and the district attorney may be reluctant to begin before Monday, as the introduction of the evidence would tend to weaken or confuse the evidence. The case will not therefore be tried, in all probability, until the first of next week.

Judge Manning, who is jointly indicted with Judge H. H. Walker, is very anxious for the trial to occur as soon as possible. He says that he is anxious for a vindication of the correctness of the charges, and have no other result than to establish his innocence and remove the cloud which now attaches to his reputation.

The Grand Jury at Work.

The United States grand jury held a busy session yesterday and several true bills were turned over to the marshal.

Sarcely a day has passed without a session of the grand jury, and the only cases referred to the grand jury have been the district attorney and his colleagues will have their hands full, but they constitute a team and are equal to any emergency.

The business of the court has never been transacted with greater expedition than at present. Nearly all of the old men have been dispensed with and the cases that will shortly be tried are nearly all new ones.

The criminal business will continue until the first of November.

Nervous headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—Trial bottle 10c.

CHEAP RATES.

Notice to Confederate Veterans, Their Families and Young Veterans.

Only twelve more days of the world's fair. Now is the time to get ready and go in a body and see what you will never see again if you live to be a hundred years old. No one should miss this last opportunity of your life. Saturday 21st is the day.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN.

The best native teachers have been engaged to teach French, Spanish and German. The Berlin method is the practical way of learning thoroughly how to speak, read, and write a foreign language. In order to grade the students, new classes are formed every week. Trial lessons free. Write for circular or apply to:

B. COLLONGE, ED. WELLHOFF, Directors.

A Russian Jew Peddler Found in the Road at Buckhead.**HIS ASSAILANT MAKES HIS ESCAPE**

A Mystery Surrounding the Attack—John Powers, of Atlanta, Said to Be the Guilty Man.

George Johnis, an itinerant peddler of the Russian Jew type, was found lying in the road at Buckhead late yesterday afternoon with his skull cracked.

The point where he was found was in the Roswell road about three hundred yards from Walraven & Co.'s store at Buckhead. He was bleeding, unconscious and the people thought, dying when he was found. He was carried back to Walraven's store, where he was made comfortable. He regained consciousness after an hour, but, with the shock of his wounds and his bad English, he only succeeded in making himself unintelligible to the people about the store.

Johnis is about forty-five years old and has been a peddler since he came to Atlanta. He is well known in the Russian Jewish colony on Decatur street, where he lives with his family. He is especially well known at the peddler supply stores on that cosmopolitan thoroughfare.

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We might depend on Whitehall street crowds and visiting strangers without any advertising, but we hold it to be a fair part of our business duty to keep patrons informed of the movements of our merchandise.

What the editorials of this paper are on current events these business articles are on the trend of the Clothing trade. Almost every paragraph prepared carefully for the information of the public. If it be in our interest it is likewise in the interest of the readers of [the paper], many of whom would miss a great deal were these peculiar and particular announcements omitted. • • • • • Suits and Overcoats shown today that have never been seen before.

Eads-Neelco

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, FURNISHERS,
39-41 Whitehall Street. 32-34 S. Broad Street.

PREPARE YOURSELF FOR THE WEATHER CLOTHING!

As far as variety is concerned ours is the store where the toddler in kilt skirts and the heavy

SAY TO BE BREWER.

A Negro Captured Who Is Thought to Be the Noted Outlaw.

HE WAS SURPRISED IN THE WOOD.

He Was Heavily Armed, and Carries a Lock of Hair Which May Be a Clue to a Crime.

Macon, Ga., October 20.—(Special.)—Sheriff Sam Westcott and posse captured a desperate looking negro in the early hours of this morning near Crump's park, a few miles from Macon. He is thought to be the notorious desperado, Bob Brewer, who has been missing for some years now. Some years ago which threw the whole state into excitement. Strenuous efforts were made to capture Brewer after the riot, but without success. It was reported from time to time that Brewer had been seen near Jesup and in Florida and in various parts of Georgia heavily armed, but he always managed to evade arrest. The negro arrested this morning is a villainous looking fellow and a giant in strength. He was brought to town about noon and placed in jail. Since his incarceration two negroes and a white man declare that the prisoner is none other than the notorious Bob Brewer, who is said to have killed seven men. Wednesday night the man supposed to be Brewer made his appearance on the Juliet coal chute on the East Tennessee road about twenty miles above Macon, heavily armed. He was trying to steal a ride on a freight train with two companions when first seen. He was made to get off the train and he started on foot with his companions toward Macon and posterior afternoon. By evening he was near Crump's park. Sheriff Westcott, of Bibb, was informed of this and the vigilant officer determined to effect his capture. He organized a posse and commenced the search in a piece of woods near Crump's park. The posse divided and surrounded the woods and gradually closed in.

Silently and steadily they came together. Suddenly the command "Hands up" rang out. Everybody rushed to the spot. It was Deputy Sheriff Lee Herrington's voice and when the boys came up they found him covering their game. When found the negro was in a hole dug with a rifle cock ready for action and was armed. He had no idea of the approach of any of the men until the rifle of Deputy Sheriff Herrington was shoved under his nose. He was taken completely by surprise and his hands went up at a signal. Several others of the posse came up and the desperado was covered by five rifles. At first he was too surprised and frightened to say anything.

"What you gwine to do with me?" were the only words he could utter. "We'll tell you later," said Sheriff Westcott.

In putting the handcuffs on the desperado it was noticed that his wrists were so large that the cuffs had to be forced to the last pitch. The posse then marched into Macon. The desperado was curiously and suddenly armed. A heavy Spurred knife of forty-four caliber, such as none of them had ever seen before, was strapped across his shoulders. An iron chain was support instead of the usual leather strap. It was a very heavy piece and weighed against the strength of an average man. The knife was sunk in his belt. The handle of massive proportions of it. In the scabbard were five blades of every description.

But by far the most remarkable thing in the whole affair was a lock of hair which was found in his purse when he was searched. It was beautiful hair, soft, long and golden. Did it come from the head of a little child or was it a golden strand from the head of some beautiful blonde?

These were the questions which were asked when the hair was first seen.

But more mysterious still was the fact that the hair was joined together, showing that the lock was pulled from the head by force. It was wrapped carefully in tissue paper.

The prisoner denies that he is Bob Brewer

and that his name is William Crawford

and that he is from Henry County, Ga.

When asked about the loss of his hair, he said that he had found it in the road.

Several good colored clothes were carried by the negro and it is known that he sold some this morning on the Columbus road near Macon.

The Mayoralty Contest.

The municipal campaign in Macon begins to take definite shape. Up to now certain and announced candidates, but death has removed him from the stage of action, and a new phase will be put on the political situation. Who will be candidates for mayor is the absorbing question. The many friends of Mr. Ed Huguenin, who has been elected that he would be in the race and he was popular with many citizens of all classes to enter the contest, but he decided this afternoon not to be a candidate on account of his bad health, which will not permit him to enter into an active campaign. Mr. Huguenin has made a fine race, and if elected would have given Macon a good administration.

Mr. Henry Horne announces himself today as a candidate for mayor. Great pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Horne for weeks to get him to consent to run, but not until this afternoon did he decide to do so. Several petitions, numerous signatures, were presented to him urging him to make the race. He will answer these tomorrow in an open letter of acceptance. Mr. Horne is one of the most public-spirited young business men in Macon. He is considered a good man and, if elected, Macon's material interests will be greatly advanced, promoted and protected.

Other names prominently mentioned as possible candidates for mayor are ex-Alderman Bob Smiths and Alderman W. T. Shinholser. It is not known if any of these gentlemen are willing to enter, but it is thought that under certain conditions they would be induced to enter the race. There must talk this afternoon to the effect that Alderman Shinholser will certainly be a candidate.

Four aldermen will have to be elected next December, but as not a candidate has announced for aldermanic honors, they will, no doubt, be announcing very soon.

Funeral of George Price.

The funeral services of Mr. George C. Price were held this morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Paul's Episcopal church. There was a vast concourse of mourners present, repre-

COL. LANIER IS DEAD.

He Was the Father of the Late Lamented Poet, Sidney.

PARALYSIS WAS THE CAUSE OF DEATH

For Forty-One Years He Has Been a Law Pater of Colonel Clifford Anderson, Ex-Attorney General.

Macon, Ga., October 20.—(Special.)—Colonel R. S. Lanier, father of Sidney Lanier, died this evening at 6 o'clock from the effects of paralysis. He received his first stroke about three years ago. He awakened one morning and found his left side paralyzed. In a few weeks he had sufficiently recovered to go on the streets and follow his daily profession. Since then he has received several strokes and has been confined to his room about a year and has been bedridden in bed two months. A few days ago he was stricken again and gradually grew worse until he died tonight. His body was followed from the church to the cemetery by a long line of carriages, and under the flowers of loved ones.

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